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LATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER MONDAY MORNING :::::::JUNE 1, 1874.

THE Baltic, upon which Mrs. Sartoris sailed for Europe, has arrived at Queenstown.

A SINGULAR SPECTACLE. There is now presented before the counjorlty belonging to the dominant partythat the members of both Houses were chosen before the financial difficulties arose, which it is pretended give occasion for this departure from party policy, and that there has been no organized expression of public opinion warranting such action, the conduct of proposition Republican members seems shirk the true issue before the people? Or

people for re-election? Both parties stand pledged to their constituents to travel as rapidly as practicable in the direction of specie payments. Each of the bills upon which the dead-lock occurs undeniably proceeds the other waytoward more paper currency of an irredeemable character. The issues of the national banks being redeemable in greenbacks only, and the latter not being re deemable in coin, or its equivalent, and neither the House nor Senate bills now incommittee of conference proposing to bring about that kind of redemption, while both provide for an addition to the volume of fully justified in charging those Representatives and Senators favoring these bills pledges.

If the question were one of an intricate character, or difficult of solution, there might be found some excuse for such attheir value in the market depreciates. He is then obliged to contract his issues if he larging his issues of due-bills without providing for their redemption, they soon be come worthless, and he goes into bankruptcy. If he redeems them by giving his pissory notes for them, bearing interest, and meets the latter promptly at maturity that helps some but each addition to the volume of this interest-hearing indebted ness lessens its value in the market. His is a case of an attempt to do a large business upon a small capital. That is just now the case with the United States Government and its currency.

With its funded debt at a premium in coin, its due bills are at twelve per cent. discount because it does not redeem them. As it is impossible for the thing to be redeemed to be of a greater value in the market than its redeemer commands, the national bank note, which is secured by a deposit of securities fully equal to its redemption in coin, is cheapened to a par with the greenback. Consequently, all that is required to elevate the bank note to par in coin is the appreciation of the greenback to that level. This is exactly the point which Congress insanely persists in avoiding. It will not even consent to the funding of the greenbacks and making the bank note redcemable in lawful money. This course, gradually pursued in company with the repeal of the limit to the issues of national bank notes, would soon appreciate the value of mercial revulsions.

our paper money without dangerous com-But Congress seems unwilling to agree to any act that looks to a decrease of paper oney, however remote. It affects to believe, and we ought not and certainly will not question the sincerity of the opinion, that there is not now a sufficiency of the circulating medium in the country for transaction of the legitimate business. It will not admit that the depreciation of our paper arises from its redundancy. This is most strange in face of the fact of its rapid appreciation under the gradual retiracy of the forty-four millions and its depreciation again upon the reissue of a portion of it. These same men do not hesitate to acknowledge the effect of the unfailing principles of supply and demand, of distillation and adulteration in everything else except currency. They know very well that they cannot buy anything on credit as cheaply as they can for cash. They know that paper money not redeemable in coin is just as much credit-money as their due-bills given for goods would be bills of credit. They know that when there is a redundancy of any article in market it is unavailable for the same price that it will command when there is just enough to supply the wants of the community. They know warfare is carried on only long enough to that a merchant with a drawer full of una determine which is the stronger of the comvailable due-bills and no money or credit batants. These measures devised and ormust shut up shop. Now, if these things dered by General Jovellar contemplate the are so with individuals why, are they not so extermination of all the people of Cuba with collections of individuals? They are opposed to his Government. Here is the so with large corporations why are they not preamble to this blood-thirsty official manithe same with States and nations? Why not try the experiment of calling in and famding the greenbacks at the rate of ten millions per month after the 1st of July much on account of increasing danger as for, next, and issuing the same quantity of national bank notes, making the latter redeemable in lawful money. In three years we shall by this process have arrived at the control of the insurrection, the countries at the same than the army must be availed of soon to such a such as the same than the army must be availed of soon to such as the same than the army must be availed of soon to such as the same than the army must be availed of soon to such as the same than the same th funding the greenbacks at the rate of ten

either of the bills now before the committee Hational Republican. of conference, it should at least attempt to

"Be if enseted, &c, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its obligations to the public creditors and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law, by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly piedged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, and of all the interest hearing obligations, except in cases where the law guthorizing the issue of any the obligations of the United States, and of all the interest-hearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or in other currency than in gold and silver, but none of the said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be redeemed or paid be-fore maintity, unless at such times as the fore maturity, unless at such times as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be re-THE REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Defended, can be sold at par in coin. And the
United States also solemnly piedges its faith to
make provision at the darliest practicable
period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.'

THE CUBAN WAR ONE OF EXTER-MINATION - BARBARITY OF

THE SPANISH OFFICIALS. The contest in Cuba, on the part of the Spanish officials, they have declared, shall ROCHEFORT, the ex-leader of the Com- not cease until the revolutionists of the mune, has arrived in New York, and, as island abandon their attempt to overthrow will be seen by our dispatches this morn- the Government, or, failing that, linve been ing declines to see or to be seen. This ex- exterminated. On the part of the adhehibition of modesty upon his part was rents of the Republic a like determination hardly to be expected. The interview with to continue the struggle for their independ him, reproduced in other columns, and the cace has been manifested. Already has the sketch of his life, will be read with interest. war lasted for nearly six years, and yet no progress has been made by the Spaniards in suppressing the revolt, nor is there any prospect of a termination of the strife try the singular spectacle of a dead-lock More than one half the island is in the posbetween the two branches of the National session of the Government of the Republic, Legislature-having each a two thirds ma- and more than two thirds of its inhabitants adhere from choice to that Government a dead-lock upon a question to which that These are for the most part natives of the party is fully committed by resolutions in island. Of their attachment to the Republic their two Houses and in their National Con- they have given the most conclusive and ventions. Their differences most singularly incontestable proofs. When they set up are not created by the manner in which the standard of revolt they were in dead they shall fulfill the obligations imposed by earnest, and imperiled both their lives and their political and party pledges, but rather their property in the effort to achieve their by the degree in which they shall depart freedom, and to-day many of the once from or ignore them. When we consider wealthy people of Cuba are in a condition of utter impoverishment, They have contributed their money, and they have also freed their slaves. Many thousands of them have cheerfully sacrificed their lives, not only on the battle-field, but on Spanish scaffolds, thus attesting their complete and unreserved devotion to the sacred cause of nexplicable. Is it caused by a desire to independence. If these sacrifices do not establish their right to be free; if their peris it the design of the expansionists to make severance and sufferings, endured through up a new issue upon which to appeal to the a period extending over the time we have mentioned, do not prove their ability to maintain themselves-do not constitute a claim to be regarded as an independent people, we are at a loss to know what would constitute such a claim. Certainly Spain admits her inability to reduce them to subjection. We can easily un-derstand why the monarchests of Europe should refuse to give any aid or countenance to the Cuban people.

ciples or the establishment of Republican governments. No privileged class in any age, or in any country, has ever, without a paper money, we hold that the people are struggle, consented to surrender the monopolies they enjoyed and the power they exercised, no matter by what title held; but with being recreant to their solemn party it is passing strange that a Republican nation like our own should behold with cold indifference efforts made to extend its system of government on its own continent and almost within sight of its own shores. tempts at legislation. But, unfortunately, How is this to be accounted for? Unquessuch is not the fact. The proposition is one of the simplest character. It is illustrated of the simplest character. It is illustrated the United States that monarchical rule in ls the tendency of power to aggregate, the came is also prettiny complied with dark values of the simplest character. It is illustrated the United States that monarchical rule in ls the tendency of power to aggregate, the silk in the way just described for marron, and America should cease, and especially Span-When a man puts out more of his promises ish rule. It is equally clear that our comthan he is able to redeem in lawful money mercial and political interests would be mercial and political interests would be largely promoted by the establishment of a Nearly the whole of them are fertile, and offer Republican government in the island of the same inducements for settlement as did would appreciate his credit. If he does not Cuba. Why then our spathy towards this the Fijis to the Australian colonists. The struggling people? Why should we, by a transition from a government with a native one-sided neutrality in this inhuman, this king as the nominal head, controlled by white barbarous war, give Spain practical assistance in the accomplishment of an object in the prosecution of which we can have no sympathy, and which is so injurious to us? Can any man give a good reason for a policy so unnatural? What is the condition of things-what are the facts-which would justify us in recognizing the independence of the Cuban Republic? At what point of time will international law, liberally interpreted, and the broad principles of equity,

permit us to do this act of justice? Are we compelled by these rules of public law to stand by and see a devoted people, holding principles of government identical with our own literally exterminated simply because they are resolved to be free from a domination which is hateful to them, and from a slavery so ruinous, so oppressive, and so cruel as that in which Spain has so long held as that in which spain has so long held of courts from practicing before them. She them? The American people cannot surely also attempts to strengthen her position by know the character of these Spanish viceroys in Cuba, or the barbarous manner in property act, which allows her to hold property which they carry on the war against their and sue and be sued in her own name. Judge revolted subjects, else they would as one Nott evidently believes in the scriptural doc man rise up and demand that the Government of the United States should at least signify in an unmistakable manner its disapproval of a war carried on almost at our own doors in a manner so offensive to our sentiments and which outrages the civilization not to say the Christianity of the age. If we cannot, without doing violence to express or implied obligations resting upon us as one of the family of nations, recognize felt sympathies of a large circle of friends in the belligerent rights of the Cubans, and also their right to be an independent people, this evening in the 5:50 train to bear the realso their right to be an independent people, there can be no good reason why we should not at least interpose between the two parties to this war and demand that it shall be waged only according to the humane rules

and principles which govern in modern times the conduct of wars carried on between enlightened and civilized nations. That the war in Cuba is not carried on acto show by certain decrees and orders made by the Captain-General and political governor of the island. The first of these decrees which we shall quote, from a correct translation of the original Spanish, was issued by Captain-General Jovellar, on Feb. 7, 1874. He announced his determination to adopt certain "exceptional measures," against the "insurrectionists," which is a plain admission that unless such measures are taken there is no hope of his being able to suppress the rebellion. These "exceptional measures" are not such as are adopted by civilized nations in the presecution of 1, 1874. wars either foreign or civil. Modern

"Whereas, the tim has arrived when we shall by this process have arrived at specie payments. True, our bonds would sink under the increased interest-bearing indebtedness unless they were made the security for national bank notes and taken up for that purpose. The increase of national bank issues under this plan would spoon determine whether the volume of currency is too great.

But if Congress persists in the passage of the subdue and extinguish same, I address you this. Our troops continue oversing the natural difficulties of a traitorous war with the same unremitting courage and untiring extience of which every day bears new testimonials; but all their endeavors and privations will fall short of any just expectation and be useless while the insurrectionary bands be able to obtain through their abstors and accomplices, and with impunity, fresh reinforcements of men and their requisites; and here arises the extreme necessity of impressing with awe those transferred.

armed chemies of the land, indicating appen THE FASIFIONS FOR JUNE.

either of the bills now before the committee of conference, it should at least attempt to preserve its consistency by the repeal of the following act, passed "to strengthen the public credit," on the 18th of March, 1869:

"Be it enacted, &c. That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its obligatious to the public creditors and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law, by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the interest hearing obligations, except in cases where the law sutherizing the issue of any content of the least disturbance of public order keep the spirits in cruel saxiety. Further, those who, under cover of an official position, endeavor to impovertable their own distributions." credit in the public offices they hold, thron

Now, what does this valorous Captain-General propose to do with this numerous class of Cuban sympathizers? Why simply to try them by drum-head court martial and have them garrotted or shot. His decree destroys all their protty transparent effect, and is as follows:

Art. 1. From the publication of this procla-mation the island of Cuba is declared in a state

Art. 2. Persons under indictment for rebellion, sedition and similar crimes against the domestic peace and public order and security, as well as their associates and accomplices and as well as their associates and accomplices and those charged with murder, shall be tried by an ordinary court-martial, which shall pass on the sontences fixed by the military code. Art. 3. Those charged with manslaughter, theft, focendiary acts, amuggling, fraud or counterfeiting against the State and other lesser crimes, will continue to be tried by the ordinary indees, reserving to invest, however.

ordinary judges, reserving to myself, however, the right to refer the same fortrial to a court-martial in cases justified by their importance or when deemed expedient.

That is to say, there is no law in Cuba, but the mere will of his excellency, the Captain General, who claims to be above all murderer, a thief, or an incendiary. and the immaculate crepe lisse trim the neck Those who lend their pens" to the Cuban cause are included, in express terms. in this proclamation, the blood-thirsty char-acter of which is thus stamped. We repeat Mrs. Senator this and Mrs. Secretary that, in this proclamation, the blood-thirsty charage, and have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that a Government which is compelled to resort to measures like these, which contemplate the suppression of thought as well as public discussion of questions of vital concern to human progress, should itself be suppressed, and that right speedily. These Spanish rulers, ought they not to be regarded as little different from enemies of the human race? Why should we not as Americans manifest our detestation of their acts by simply according to the Republicans of Cuba our recognition of their right to be free and independent of such a monstrous tyranny.

THE following extract from a San Francis paper gives some information in regard to the terms of the acquisition of the Fiji Islands by Great Britain and the designs of the same country upon the Sandwich Islands: "It appears from a telegram received from Melbourne via London, that the proposal to transfer the government of the Fiji Islands to the British crown has been consummated. Thus, an important commercial station in the South Pacific comes into the possession of Great Britain, which it may be expected will be utilized in the promotion of British interests among the various groups of islands in the Seas. Great Britain has adopted its Indian plan in pensioning off the native chiefs From monarchists we look for nothing but and rulers, and guaranteeing to them their opposition to the spread of Republican prin- landed inheritances. No doubt, beyond the loss of power, King Thokombau and his native chieftains will be pecuniarily better off under the new order of things, and may become gentlemen of elegant leisure. In New Zealand, where a similar policy was followed, the Maori chiefs are among the wealthiest men in the islands, save and except those who have given themselves up to dissipation. It is said that Great Britain is looking with longing eyes northward of Fiji, and would not object to entering into possession of the Hawalian Islands upon similar terms, if not impeded from same reasons which have led the British Gov ernment to assume the rule of the Fijis may and possibly will be used with respect to the adventurers, to a regular appanage of the British crown will be as easy and simple among the other groups, as it has been at Fill. While the problem of a protectorate over the Navigator Islands or a treaty of reciprocity with Hawaii is pigeon-holed at Washington, the American people may wake up some fine morning to find that Great Britain has secured

footing in all the islands of the Pacific." MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD petitions Congress to enact "that no woman otherwise qualified shall be debarred from practice before any United States court on account of sex or coverture." She complains that she has been debarred from practice before the Court of Claims because she is married, and if wives of judges should be allowed to practice before their husbands the judgment might not be impartial. She claims that the same princeple would debar the sons and other blood relatives the citation of the married woman's separate trine that marriage "makes the twain one flesh," one in interest, sympathy, wealth and power. If a true marriage constitutes a union of hearts as well as hands, should it not also be one of interests? Perhaps Congress may not see it in this light. If not, Mrs. Lockwood will be made happy.

SENATOR DORSEY, of Arkansas, and his

## PERSONAL.

General Robert Fleming died at his residence at Williamsport, Pa., on Saturday. He was sacque is of Llams, a woven woolen lace that senior member of the Lycoming bar, a member fastidious women tilted their noses at when it That the war in Cuba is not carried on ac-cording to these humane rules we propose and formerly a member of the State Senate. Intelligence was received in Utica, N. Y., and promulgated during the present year yesterday morning that Hon. Charles H. Doolittle, judge of the Supreme Court of that district, was lost overboard from the Abyssinia on the 21st ultimo., while en route from New

York for Europe. In compliance with special order No. 112, dated War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1874, Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Foster, corps of engineers, is hereby relieved from the temporary charge of the fourth and fifth divisions, office of the chief of engineers, and Major G. H. Elliott, corps of engineers, is assigned to the charge of the same. This order will take effect June

THE LESSON OF THE AGE

(Portland [Maine] Press.)
The one lesson that Young America needs day more than all others, is to check his desires for wealth and power. The country has passed its speculative period when large for-tunes are made in a day or year and when large must adapt itself to more frugal expenditures. no field offers so sure a return for toll as intel-ligent agriculture in New England. We do ligent agriculture in New England. We do not declare that a general rush to the desolate farms of our State will afford a complete solution of the present business crisis, but if the tide of people rushing cityward could be turned back to feed themselves and others from the farm, the result would give new life to all branches of industrial and gowns, in the propers of industrial and provides a state of the propers and morning gowns, in the propers of industrial and provides a state of the propers and morning gowns, in the propers of industrial and provides a state of the propers and morning gowns, in the propers of industrial and provides a state of the propers and morning gowns, in the propers of the propers and morning gowns, in the propers and branches of in lustry.

The paintings, water-color drawings, and enexhibited at the Atheneum, in that city, from the 25th of May to the 1st of September.

ERTROPOLITAN FASHION EDICTS

THIS MONTH.

THIN DRESSES-BLACK GRENADINE-ECRU MEXICAINE-BLUE AND BUFF BATISTE-BLACK LACE SACQUES-CAMBRIC AND CALICO COSTUMES -WHITE WRAPPERS-CORDAY CAPS-LINEN SUITS-ENGLISH BIDING HABITS-BUNDRY HINTS-CROWN LESS BONNETS-JET BAGS-COIFFURES.

[From our own correspondent.] New Your, May 0, 1974. The rosy month of June is here, and thin dresses have been prepared for it; at feast the pseudo thin dresses of to-day, for all those ing diaphanous fabrics that were once worn for low-necked, short-sleeved linings are now lined with allk from throat to toe. This gar to wear merely grenadine or Mexicalne above low corsage covers. I do not know why, nor do I consent to it. I merely chronicle the

fact. Black grenaline is the standard costume for summer wear, as black silk is for the rest of the year. The newest black grenadines have small ormure figures, pin-head dots, tiny cross bars, blocks, lozenges, or brocaded arabesques. These are for leaders of fashion. The popular wear will still be satin stripes, polks dots, and plain canvas grenadines. The new grenadines are being made up with knife blade pleasings sewed on a demi-train ailk skirt, a long apron reaching to the toe is made of alternate longitudinal stripes of guipure or yak beaded in sertion and grenadine stripes, while the back law. The writer of this article then, if drapery is merely long-looped, square-ended found in Cuba by the Spanish officials, back, belted front, Pompadour throat, and would have as short shrift as a traitor, a coat sleeves; abundant pleatings of valenciennes

and sleeves.

Such dresses as these, and others it is an outrage upon the civilization of the to take to their Newport or Hudson river cottages. For plainer folk, who will spend June in town, and for people of simple tastes out of town, there are graceful polonaises of striped or dotted grenadine, made with postillion back and belted front, and trimmed with light fringes of corded tape or lace, or else pleatings of the material, but without the heavy barbaric jet that drugs off bead by bead. The French fancy is to wear polonaises of striped or dotted grenadine over a skirt of glossy, black taffeta silk, trimmed-as everything is-with knife-pleatings or else with shirred flounces of silk instead of grenadine. Such a suit is far lighter than that just described; as the polonaise is not tight-fitting, only the thinnest Florence ellk is required for lining the waist and sleeves, instead of the thick silk serge now used for linings. The taffeta silk skirt is also very light, and its smooth surface will turn dust like water, instead of offering cunning grooves for holding it, as repped silks do. If a basque is preferred instead of a polonaise, then the demi-trained skirt should have a pretty tablier front of puffs and small bleats, and perhaps some lace. while the back breadths have one large panier puff, supported by watered silk sashes, and two deep flounces, edged with pleatings, around the bottom. The only colors that are stylishly used with black groundine are shades of pearl and gray. Blue and pink with black grenadecidedly "off color."

dine have a hard fook, and are now considered DRESSES OF ECRU MEXICAINE. For more dressy contumes the accepted novelty of the summer is the ecru Mexicaine. already described, a silken fabric, with large square meshes that look as if threads had been pulled out each way to make the open squares. This, in its natural, pale, golden-brown color, is being made up over darker marron brown silk in charming suits. The skirt is entirely of silk, with flounces of the transparent fabric piped with the silk. The deep apron overskirt s edged with fringe, in which both shades appear, and there are bows and sashes of the dark silk. The basque is made of the ecru Mexicaine, laid smoothly upon the dark brown silk, which serves as a lining. Ecru Mexisashes of black velvet or black watered ribbon ladies. This is true of house and street suits over black silk skirts. Such polonaises are sometimes trimmed with ecru guipure lace, but these colored laces are tawdry-looking, and in the back of basques is being revived, but are tabooed by the best dressmakers. There is always pressed fixtly, instead of standing out are, also, many blue, damson-color, gray, and full, as formerly. The fancy for having sleeves violet Mexicaines, made up over silk skirts of the same color or clse a darker shade. These the greatest extreme. Remember that the will be favorite carriage costumes and after-sleeves and lower skirt are made of one piece, will be favorite carriage costumes and afternoon tollettes for summer hotels and the more

refined cottage life at the watering-places. BLUB AND BUFF BATISTE. Blue batiste-which is simply plain dark blue linen lawn-is a lovely material that takes the place of those dowdy-looking, thick, glazed, blue linens of last year, It is said to wash wellwhich I doubt-but it can be freshened and kept out of the laundry all summer by an occasional dampening with a linen cloth dipped in starchwater, and pressing immediately with a moderately hot iron.

Polonaises are much used for these suits; but there are also pretty Medicis sacques and over-The trimming is usually two gathered ten-inch flounces on the lower skirt, and par, rower ruffles on the overskirt, all of which are

edged with certiface, or else open English em-broidery, either white or ceru. Buff batiste will again be word for summer suits. The prettiest on exhibition are trimmed with flounces of star embroidery, headed by puffs of the batiste. These flounces are put on en tablier, to describe a long apron pointed to the very toe of the dress. The back widths are puffed and held up by a black velvet sash. The basque is then made very long in front and quite short behind, and has a ruffle of embroidery for trimming.

BLACK LACE SACQUES

The wraps to be worn at midsummer with grenadines, batistes and summer silks are acques of yak or guipure lace, made almost as SENATOR DORSEY, of Arkansas, and his loose as sailor jackets, with only one seam estimable lady will have the warm and heartand with flowing sleeves. The most stylish mains of their little daughter, Lotta, to sepul-ture in Ohio.

Take sacques are shown. Guipure sacques are the object of desire with women of taste and means, but are tso expensive for general use. Ingenious women fashion pretty ones for them-selves out of guipure insertion, striped alter-uately with black velvet. The standard lace was first introduced, but have now adopted for all but dress occasions, praising it for its durability, its pretty designs, and, moreover, its cheapness, as a pretty Llama sacque can now be bought for \$30. No lady need hesitate to wear such a wrap if she will not claim more for it than it deserves, saying frankly that it is woman into thinking it is thread lace.

Llams, and not attempting to deceive any other CAMBRIC AND CALICO DRESSES. The Mabels and Mariannes in the country, and the Sallies and Mollies of the Southwest, vill want to know how to make their cambrics and calicoes, their percales and linens. In the first place, all washing dresses, not intended for morning wrappers, are now made in costumes or suits that will answer both for house and street. The simplest design for these is the long blouse polonaise, like those of last year, except that very few are double-breasted. They are now buttoned only from .hroat to belt, and fall open thence, disclosing pretty pleatings, ruffles and shirred puffs that are placed either horizontally or longitudinally on the front breadth of the skirt, while a single deep flounce with shirred heading passes around incomes are obtained. The next generation the bottom, a narrow ruffle edges the polousise, must expect smaller incomes and consequently and forms a ruff and cuffs. Girls who take more time and trouble with their washing dresses get the foulard-finished percales, with brown, buff, dove-color or blue groupds, dotted or barred with white, and make them up with

Calloo wrappers and morning gowns, in which mothers and maidens alike take breakast and perform their daily round of household duties, are made of shilling calico, clear gravings bequeathed to the Boston Museum of Fina Arts by the late Senator Sumner, will be exhibited at the Athennum, in that city, from the 25th of May to the 1st of September.

And duties, are made or sanning cannot, clear white grounds with stripes and bars of viciet, blue, or nut-brown, twilled like chevoit cloths.

These have clinging Gabrielle fronts, with slight fullness behind, which is further increased by

bottom with a side pleated frill and three similar frills are placed across the front breadth. The neck has a standing pleated ruffle, and sometimes there are two ruffles edging the neck and wrists of the coat-sleeves. The belt is made of the straight calleo, lined, bound on each edge and fastened behind by a small bow. From the right side hangs a swinging pocket a la chatclains, made of the calico in oblong shape, or in a flat pentagon, suspended by hemmed bands from the belt. The front is buttoned its whole length, or else fastened by how made of hemmed strings, tied when the dress is put on, but untiled for the laundress.

White suits of pique and Victoria lawn will not be as much worn as in former Junes; pique

not be as much worn as in former Junes; pique is too warm, and the wiry lawns crush too easily. Moreover there began last year a re-action in favor of darker bues, and ladies at the summer resorts were dressed in winter colors. There is, however, a revived fancy for the old cross-barred muslins in fine nainsook and soft mull for morning wrappers. These are made with the Gabrielle fronts just described, while the back is in Watteau folds, or else the waist is continued to form a peplum basque, and the back of the skirt is then sewed on underneath. The trimming is plain nainsook frills, needle-worked on each and either gathered or pleated; if embroidery s chosen, it is usually the open English work. The ribbon bows and sashes worn with these snowy gowns are usually of dark, stylish color. such as violet, pavy blue, prune, deep ponceau. or else of black velvet. The chatelaine bag to match the ribbon is inevitable. Charming little caps of muslin are worn with these robes to breakfast; they have Charlotte Corday crowns, with lace frills, knots of violet or rose ribbon and elegantine and violet clusters or the merest tip of an estrich feather.

ENGLISH RIDING HABITS.

Another thing that out-of-town girls should

know in time for summer riding parties is how the English riding habits took in Central park. They are safer and more comfortable than the ong-gored skirts American equestriennes wear though I cannot say much for their grace. They are cut out of wide cloth with only two seams one on each side, and they have a projection part that fits over the right knee where it is thrown across the pommel. The effect of this is to make the bottom of the skirt hang evenly all around. The waist is short in front with a square flat-pleated postillion back. It is buttoned up close to the throat and has tight eleeves. Black habits are preferred by city riders and are worn with a plain linen collar and white muslin necktie. The hat is a stove. pipe beaver with a black net mask veil. The pair is combed up from the neck, braided high on top of the head, and the knot is hidden in the hat; flowing curls and braids may be picturesque but do not look well when the horse noves rapidly; the neat, compact colffure just described is in far better taste. As petticoats creep up uncomfortably in the saddle and make the rider took very clumsy ladies here have adopted the trowsers that English women wear on horseback. They are made like those worn by men, are partly lined with Chamois leather and are strapped under the boot. Ladies who object to wearing trowsers have closed Turkish drawers of muslin, faced below with cloth like

Gray, undressed linen finds greater favor for wear than the long-worn buff or the newer savy blue. This is made into very simple jackets, partly fitted to the figure, and deep, round apron overskirts. The trimming is a bias band, piped with the same or with white, blue or brown. The skirt of walking length has two pleated ruffles, piped to match the naises, single-breasted and belted.

French dressmakers import white linen suits, striped with green or black in pencil lines. These are charming materials that cannot be purchased here, and imported wash dresses are always abominations, as they are never neatly sewed, and are so overladen with incongruous trimming that they cannot be "done up," and they have none of the beauty of simplicity, which is their chiefest beauty.

ODDS AND ENDS.

As the season advances basques, jackets and with very long oversk favor than polonaises, especially with young alike. All sacques and basques are larger than different from the basque is being carried to and the basque and overskirt of another. The neck is dressed as elaborately as during the winter. The caprice at this writing—though it cannot last—is to have no white visible on the neck when on the street, but to cover up the neck with a guipure lace scarf, which is three yards long, and far warmer than any one would suppose who has not tried it.

I do not mean to say, however, that polonaise are obsolete, or even obsolescent. They have had such a long and useful career that I cease to prophesy about them, and should be sorry to see the last of them. At present they are made with the Marguerite back, that fits smoothly over the tournure, or else with a deep peplum behind, and a graceful bosom drapery pulte like a fichu. They are, however, short of their exaggerated pockets and sashes that once disfigured them.

The newest chatelaine bags and belts are

formed entirely of jet beads, strung together, and cost \$20. Embroidery of jet on silk dresses is done b the dressmaking houses. Ladies of high ton eschew all jet passementeres and other trim-

mings sold by the yard. Crownless bonnets are the latest novelty. They are merely a dia-dem of chip or lace, with a wreath of flowers top.

Coiffures threaten to advance still higher a

the warm weather increases. The new bonnets require towers of puffs and light feathery curls to fill up the open space.

Miss Knickersocker.

FALLS CHURCH, May 25, 1874

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. XCITEMENT AT PALLS CHURCH OVER THE PRO-PECTIVE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DRINKING SALOON THERE.

To the Editor of The National Republican Sin: Mr. John D. Brush, a pretty-near

played out merchant in this place, turned his

wits to work out, it would appear, a more ap preciable condition of his sickly exchequer by renting a portion of his store building to one Amos Fox, of Fairfax Court-house, for the purposes of a grogery. This he did, according to reports, despite a condition placed in the first instance in the contract for his store lot, and af terwards incorporated in his deed, that no liquor sterwards incorporated in his deed, that no liquor should ever be sold on the premises. The facts spread over the community like wildfire, and many of the citizens became excited, indignant and determined to do something, if possible, to prevent the opening of the dram shop. The understanding went forth from individual to individual in the community, that a meeting was to be held on Saturday last to consider and then to resolve what to do. and such as a resolve when to individual in the community, that a meeting was to be held on Saturday last to consider and then to resolve what to do; and such a meeting did convene at the Presbyterian church on that evening. No one had coolly considered what was politic and proper to do, and for that reason the elements of the meeting in their excited condition were rampant, discordant, beligerent, and the result, therefore, was as might be expected, ineffectual and impotent. After much fuss and bluster, Dr. Graham introduced a crude and rather brash resolution, as quite natural, being the offspring of the excitement and passion of the hour. It was passed and signed by most of those present. Mr. C. H. Burton introduced in letter-form a request addressed to Amos Fox, to desist from establishing the saloon. This was largely signed. Mr. Burton stated to the meeting that action was imperative, for the saloon might be opened on Monday morning, and he, therefore, moved that George B. Ives and Benjamin Shreve—one a Presbyterian the other a Methodist—be a committee to carry the demant to Mr. Fox, at the Court-house, early Sunday morning. It was suggested that the matter to delayed until Monday morning; but that was not heeded, and with the addition of Burton to the committee, the motion was adopted. Finally a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Graham, Messrs. Burton, Ives, Shreve and Dearing to prepare business for a meeting to be held on Wednesday evening May 27, at the M. E. church South.

Yesterday morning the freight train on the marked A. Fox, supposed to be whisky, and another smaller one supposed to be brandy. Considerable talk of an exciting character took place, I am told, at the depot among the passengers to take the morning train down,

a deep Spanish Sounce that is on the back some of them offering to sid in smashing in MATTINGLY'S ARGUMENT. breadths only. This flounce is finished top and the heads of the casks. These appear to have left some incendiary sparks behind among those remaining, at the station. About 9 o'clock one cask had been bored, and was a CONCISE AND TRUTHFUL VIEW OF

felt it to be the duty of the community to condemn the aggravating breach of law and or that had been committed at the depot t day, and read the following:

freedered. That the act of breaking in the heads of the casks containing liquor at the depot to-day was a most aggravating violation of law, and merits and receives our unrestricted condemna-tion.

This was bitterly opposed, and it is a most remarkable fact that the opposition came prin-cipally from those men from whom, before all others, we should have examples of obedience

by an honest regard for the greatest good to the greatest number. Occupied with realities rather than with abstractions, they base their political judgments more upon concrete facts than abstract theories. Benefits, in the fruits of stient deeds, weigh much more with them than benefits in the showy blossoms of loud promises. The inflationists tell them that the President has succumbed to espitalists and grasping speculators, and become their dupe for executing a financial policy that will enrich themselves at the expense of the laboring masses, including the citizen soldiers and the widows and orphans of their deceased companions; while they, the advocates of inflation, are the appropriation of \$4,000,000, and that said plan was not carried out by the board in acof their deepest sympathies from the rapacity cordance with its defails and specifications: of their deepest sympathies from the rapacity of the moneyed aristocracy. Let us see. According to the rule of common sense, in working out financial results, the gold dollar should viewed as the fixed standard; so viewing it, our paper dollar is about 12 per cent. below Disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives in

phase of those who sacrificed their lives in saving the nation are entitled by law, in the aggregate, to about \$30,000,000 annually in pensions. They are now robbed of about \$3,600,000 of this by being paid in depreciated currency. The President by his veto prevents a policy which would soon rob them of twice as much, and favors one which would secure them their full pensions. Including clergymen and and faculties of colleges, there are in the country about two hundred thousand teachers. The instances are rare in which their salaries, fixed by private corporations or public authorifixed by private corporations or public authori-ties on a basis of money at par, are raised on ity would result in preventing the present loss. The census of 1870 returns 290,000 clerks in the service of the Government, raliroads, mera of the cervice of the Government, raliroads, mera of the cervice of the Government, raliroads, mera of these elects are not changed on account of the contract of the

There is scarcely a chance that any of these mode is a loss of the propertion of any the Loss of the sum of \$200,000 which ought not be benefited by inflation, or suffer a loss in employment or pay in consequence of financial legislation certain to increase the purchasing power of wages, which are now so low that the nominal rule is not likely to be diminabed. Of the 5,922,471 returned as engaged in agriculture, only about one half, \$4,000,000 which ought not be peaked by special appropriations by the Legislation seems, not visible to the eye, which would make the dollar in which their hard-armed wages are paid worth 100 cents instead of 88; and nothing to hope for from legislation that would have the opposite effect. It is noticeable that in those portions of the country where the proportion of employers to employees is smallest, and where the latter are most generally educated and supplied with newspapers, the President's veto is sustained with the greatest unaminity. In Iowa and Kansas the proportion of employers to tomologies are need to the work should not have been included in this account to the sound with the greatest unaminity. In Iowa and Kansas the proportion of employers to tomology the contraint of the contraint of

contracts debts.

On the contrary, the working classes, to a very great extent, are lenders: first, to savings banks. The many millions deposited in the savings banks of the country are almost exclusively made up of small sums thus lent by the poorer laboring classes. Second, to their more wealthy neighbors. There is scarcely a town in the United States, at least in the North and Northwest, where there are not mechanics, operatives, farmers, hired men, scamstresses, widows and other persons of slender means, who have lent the little all of their surplus carnings or savings to men of comparative wealth in their own communities. Liable to need it for use in case of sickness or other exigency, and distrustful of banks and stocks, these classes very extensively prefer to lend the little sums they can apare for the time being to persons in whom they confide as affuent neighbors and friends, though they are generally obliged to do this at the homest rates of interest. The large debts of a few capitalists and corporations make a great sound, and since their creditors, being banks and rich money lenders, exact exorbitant rates of interest, it is hard to oblige them to pay in money of appreciated value. But the little sums lent by the comparatively poor to savings banks or to individuals of comparative wealth, will aggregate far more than all other debts; and as those precious little swings are as a general rule tent at the lowest rates of interest, how much harder it must be to permit the rich to pay, and to compai these vast multitudes of the poorer laboring classes to receive their several little dues in currency 10 or 20 per cent. less valuable On the contrary, the working classes, to whisky, and to be brandy. Inhoracter took of among the among the train down, interest que them?

THE PACTS.

ONSTRUCTION OF THE ORGANIC ACT-THE POWERS OF THE BOARD UNDER IT-THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL EXPENDING THE FOUR MILLIONS-THE

EXPENDING THE FOUR MILLIONS—THE
SEWERAGE ACT EXPOUNDED.

Gentlemen of the Committee: My purpose in
this argument is briefly to review the alleged
violations of law claimed by the counsel for the
memorialists to have been committed by those
to whom the management—of affairs in this
District has been intrusted. Congress having,
under the Constitution, the power to exercise
exclusive legislation in this District, saw fit,
[17 U. S. Stat., 406,] which provides as follows: under the Constitution, the power to exercise (17 U exclusive legislation in this District, saw fit, lows: that by the act approved February 21, 1871, to radically change our form of government, and by said act authorized the appointment by the President of a Board of Public Works, consistng of the Governor and four other persons. The act provides that "the Board of Public

Works shall have entire control of, and make cipally from those men from whom before all all regulations which they shall deem necessary to refrain from improving certain streets others, we should have examples of obedience to law and order. Mr. C. H. Burton, the superintendent of the Mission Sunday-schools, works which may be intrusted to their charge. all regulations which they shall deem necessary

phistry. But, as a rule, the working classes them to be true. And you, gentlemen, are still asked, as you have been throughout this selves. As they are neither office-seekers nor speculators, their interest in politics is limited won't do that, then the claim is that you ment why it should not be done is to us a won't do that, then the claim is that you should condemn the gentlemen composing the Board of Public Works as unworthy longer to hold the office which they have filled, and brand them as traitors to the trust confided to them because they have committed some fow alleged violations of law.

Section 37 of the organic act provides as fol-

and further, that other contracts of the board executive power under any form of government beyond the amount contemplated by this act have been made in the absence of any appro- on the statute books is constitutional or not.

priation made by law.

It might be a sufficient answer to this charge It might be a sufficient answer to this charge to say that if the board has made a contract not in pursuance of appropriations made by law, then the District is not bound for their cushing and Jeremiah Black, was taken; pronouncing the act of the Legislative Assembly payment. But we do not place our defence upon any such ground. The four-million act provides in express terms that the money shall be used "as fully as may be practicable and consistent with the public interest, in conformity with the plan of improvement." The proof in the case shows that the board deemed is advisable to parrow the carriage ways of the visable to narrow the carriage-ways of the streets, and then put down a smooth pavement at about the cost of a much inferior pavement designated in the plan; other improvements that were made were but an extension and en-

of the claim relied on to secure its navm

liquidated.

It is true in the above amount, of appropria-There is scarcely a chance that any of these employees of manufacturing and mining captulates would be benefited by inflation, or suffer loss in small properties. The sum of \$360,000 which ought not to be, because it is included in the \$4,000,000 loss in comployment or any to suffer the sum of \$260,000 which ought not to be, because it is included in the \$4,000,000 loss in comployment or any to suffer the sum of \$260,000 loss in the sum of \$260,0

Kansas the proportion of those who pay wages to those who work for wages is probably ten times greater than in Massachusetts; and in the latter State all voters among the working classes can read, while in the Southern States a very large portion cannot. It is hardly supposable that Congressmen and editors, a vast majority of whose constituents are intelligent employees, are less influenced by a regard for their sentiments than those among whose constituents the proportion of employers is much greater, and the proportion of employers is much greater, and the proportion of employers is much greater, and the proportion of educated employees very much less.

Now a few words on the relative effects of the policy of inflation or the opposite on debt and credit, so far as it concerns the working classes. The plain facts are these: Cases are exceedingly rare, if not unheard of, in which laborers owe capitalists; cases are innumerable in which capitalists owe laborers. The working classes are not borrowers. It is the capitalist, engaged in commerce, manufacturing, mining, speculating, &c., who borrows or contracts debts.

On the contrary, the working classes, to a to the contrary, the working classes, to a to those who work done to the extent of one third.

The same arguments against private property should not be so treated cannot surely admit of any doubt. Take as an illustration the first any doubt

third.

The same arguments so fully urged by Mr.

The same arguments so fully urgou by ar. Sheliabarger in endeavoring to convince you that the Board of Public Works was bound down to a literal carrying out of the details, and specifications of the "pian," whether they were ascertained to be beneficial or otherwise,

states as follows:

The committee are satisfied that the Legislature did not intend to limit the authority of the board in making improvements to a strict and literal following of the exact plan presented. It had been somewhat hastily prepared, and it seemed to be understood that to some extent it was the general guide as to the kind and character of the improvements to be made with the money appropriated, so that if this charge rested alone upon the appropriation made in the four-million act, it is difficult to see that it has been violated.

expend the money upon such they deemed expedient. Whet wisely or not, it cannot be sa

their own views of their nocessity and propriety Many, if not all, the members of the committee are satisfied that they may properly restrict their appropriations much beyond what the restrict their purpose or say their as the appropriations were, state, there was no limitarion or restriction pieced upon their state here isolated. In relation to this charge it is isomewhat difficult to see the occasion for arting the interposition of compress, oren if the burst had capended money ore an insprovement without a proper appropriation, there provinces without a proper appropriation therefore by the District Legislature, when the improve-prient itself is a proper and beneficial one, and the Legislative Assembly are matched and make no complaint thereof. If the meany were expanded

lows:

The Board of Public Works be, and they are bereby, prohibited from incurring or contracting further inbilities, on behalf of the United States, in the improvement of streets, avantes, and reservations, beyond the amount previously made by Congress, and from entering into any contract touching such improvements, on behalf of the United States, except in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress. repriations made by Congress.

The board found it absolutely unavoidable

others, we should have examples of obedience in other was a superintendent of the Mission Stunday-schools, and superintendent of the Mission Stunday-schools, and superintendent of the Mission Stunday-schools, and a purely left-handed or indirect indoressent and justification of the law and out." Alf and "alf," it is to confort preciously recognized as a purely left-handed or indirect indoressent and justification of the law hought was a precipitation of the law and of "alf and "alf," it is was a fillicult to tell on which the balance of coffort precipitation in the superintendent of the balance of coffort precipitation, and followed in a spread caggie reference to temperature and the superintendent of the superintend

And said Board of Public Works shall have no power to make contracts to bind said District to the payment of any sum of money except in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and not not if such appropriations shall have been made.

1. It is claimed that this provision has been made.

1. It is claimed that this provision has been violated in this that the Board of Public Works submitted to the Legislative Assembly a plan of improvement which was made the basis of the control of the course of the cours cost of the sewer in it, is illegal. The act was passed by the Legislature, and I presume it will not be controverted that the executive power under any form of government

All that it can do, and what it must do, is to-

largement of the plan, and in general conforming the argument of Mr. Merrick. He claims ity with it. they are paid. Practically the salaries of these hard workers in a spicere which benefits every public interest are now cut down 12 per cent. The policy of the inflationists would cut them down still further; that of the President was therefore done, and the justice and equity alluded to are for mere local improvements. would result in preventing the present loss. The census of 1870 returns 290,000 clerks in the service of the Government, railroads, merchants, &c. As a general thing the salaries of the Government of the United States, showing the whole tenor of the opinion of Messers these clerks are not changed on account of the control of the United States, showing the whole tenor of the opinion of Messers. Cushing and Black is that these main sewers what had been done and what was contem-

would be the tax, if the assessment was made under the thirty-seventh section—against the adjoining property—as they, through their learned counsel, claimed it should be.

These main sewers were absolutely essential. They are the arteries of life to the city. They are necessarily expensive. And in all general laws there will always be cause of individual hardships against which it is impossible to provide. The general equitable hearing of this tax is shown conclusively in the testimony of Governor Shepherd, (pages 1848-1850 of the record.)

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we do not and have never claimed that mistakes have not

have never claimed that mistakes have not been made, errors of indgment committed. This District has ample to show for all the

capital will uphold you.

WM. F. MATTINGLY,

Of Counsel for the District of Columbia FASHION PARAGRAPHS. White place will be but little worn this sum-

mer, but striped cambries for early morning house wear will be fashionable. Jet is on every dress, mantle, fichu, fraise, bonnet and veil sees this season, and the trails in it must be enormous.

Dark walnut mediæval suits, relieved by soarlet, gold and shony figures, are the newest ar-ticles in furniture.

White barege will be worn this season in both plain and striped figures for evening par-ties. It is a beautiful material.

mittee considered this question fully, as also the question of the construction of the act of the Legislative Assembly of July 10, 1871, (the \$4,000,000 act.) and the act of August 11, 1871, appropriating \$500,000; and the report states as follows: Blue an I white striped suits of American percale, with soft, glazed fulsh, are made with sacque and overskirt, and are both tasteful and cheap morning dresses or for street wear.

eat woolen goods.

Aprons made of Swiss and Valenciepnes lace cost as high as \$75. They are very unlike the kind worn by their grandmothers, both as regards price and size.

The story is published abroad that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has an érange orchard which presents the strange whim of refusing to grow any but black oranges. She stiributes this to the lack of lime in the sol; but her neighbors declare that the dranges were not black before her arrival, and assert that Providence has rewarded the anther of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for her love of the negro by endence has rewarded to of the negro Tom's Cabin" for her love of the color of